▲ NEWSLETTER ▲

DIVISION OF CLINICAL AND ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY

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Editors: Norman A. Cameron
Anne Roe
Harry V. McNeill

GOVERNOR VETOES THE LICENSING BILL IN NEW YORK STATE

A bill for the licensing of psychologists in New York State was vetoed by Governor Thomas Dewey on April 11th, after unanimously passing both houses of the State Legislature. This bill was sponsored by the Joint Council of New York State Psychologists on Legislation, and had the support of all organized psychologists in the State, the State Department of Education, the State Department of Mental Hygiene, and the State Departments of Health and Social Welfare. It had the support, also, of organized Social Work and Vocational Guidance in New York State. It was actively backed by the Westchester County Medical Society and by a large number of individual psychiatrists and other physicians.

It was vetoed because, Governor Dewey stated, it had not given "adequate recognition" to the distinction between psychology and psychiatry, and because it was actively opposed by the New York State Medical Society, the American Psychiatric Association, and the State Commissioner of Mental Hygiene.

Readers of the Newsletter will presumably be interested in the background and underlying facts.

The Joint Council of New York State Psychologists on Legislation is made up of representatives of all psychological associations in New York State (ten in all), plus additional representatives of various areas of interest and geographic sections. In it, all state psychologists have had a voice in shaping the licensing bill, working out differences in protracted discussions in order to get unanimity in the Joint Council. Arthur W. Combs, representing the New York State Psychological Association is Chairman, Florence Halpern (New York Society of Clinical Psychology) and Harry Bone (New York Association of Analytical Psychologists) are Vice-Chairmen, and Donald E. Super is Secretary. The Council raised $14,000, retained the services of Dr. Combs from September until April 1st, issued Newsletters, etc.

As details of the proposed bill were under discussion in the Joint Council, discussions were under way with representatives of other professions. The Secretary of the State Medical Society expressed the opinion that his association would, as in 1949-50, neither oppose nor support the bill. Social Work and Educational representatives and groups came to agreement with the Psychologists' position as it was clarified. When, in December, the Legislative Committee of the State Medical Society met, Dr. Combs presented the just completed

draft to its members. This Committee voted to oppose it, a number of members stating that they did so against their better judgment, having been so instructed by County Societies which had never seen the Bill. As a result of this action, the Westchester County Medical Society officially went on record as supporting the psychologists' Bill, as did many individual members of the medical profession.

Photostatic copies of letters from such persons were made available in key places in the State Capitol, including a letter written by the psychiatric opposition last year, in which a definition of psychology like that used in last year's bill was advocated. It was thus made clear that, as of 1949-50, the distinction made between psychology and psychiatry by the 1950-51 bill was approved by the very psychiatrists who led this opposition to the 1950-51 bill.

The Bill was introduced by Assemblyman Brees and Senator Metcalf. It was supported in the Legislature by the Departments of Education, Mental Hygiene, Health and Social Welfare. It was passed unanimously by both houses, despite some trouble in committees resulting from the opposition of certain psychiatrists. The Bill went to the Governor accompanied by favorable memoranda from the sponsors and with the support of a number of key people. The Governor's veto, while considered possible, was thought by a number of informed persons to be unlikely. At this point the President of the American Psychiatric Association called the President of the American Psychological Association to suggest cooperation in the modification of this Bill (an impossibility after legislative action until next year's legislative session). The desire of psychologists to cooperate with psychiatrists, as demonstrated by the Joint Committee on Clinical Psychology of the two APA's, was reaffirmed. At the same time, word was heard of further activity on the part of certain psychiatrists in New York State against this Bill.

The Bill was vetoed by Governor Dewey.

The Joint Council of New York State Psychologists on Legislation meets again April 16.

Donald E. Super

POST-DOCTORAL TRAINING INSTITUTE ANNOUNCEMENT

Courses:

I. Personality Theory and Methods of Psychotherapy. O. H. Mowrer
II. Personality Theory and Methods of Personality Appraisal. Raymond B. Cattell
III. Research in Personality Theory. Donald W. MacKinnon
IV. Short Term Adult Psychotherapy. Max L. Hutt

When: August 22 through August 29, just preceding the APA Meeting.
Where: The Allerton Estate, near Monticello, Illinois.
Cost: Tuition, $50 per course; room and board $8 per day.

For full announcement see the January Newsletter. The courses are open to members of other Divisions but not to any individuals engaging in graduate study for an advanced degree. Copies of the Newsletter announcement and application blanks may be obtained from Julian B. Rotter, Chairman, Post-Doctoral Training Committee, Psychological Clinic, Ohio State University, Columbus 10, Ohio.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, FEBRUARY 22, DETROIT

Present: N. Cameron, A. Roe, H. McNeill, H. Hildreth, S. Rosenzweig, R. Tolman. Committee Representatives: D. Adams, M. Hutt, E. Weisskopf, R. Watson, F. Wyatt.

The President called the meeting to order at 9:30 a.m. and reported informally on the activities of his office.

The Secretary-Treasurer reported the usual routine business. The books had been checked and approved by the Auditing Committee. Dues of 16 members are still in arrears.

The question of reinstatement of members who had been dropped for non-payment of dues was discussed and it was decided that each case should be handled individually. Decision on the member whose request for reinstatement raised the issue was to reinstate on full payment of all back dues after checking with the APA office.

The situation in the VA Personal Counselor program was discussed, and it was decided that McNeill should keep in touch with this group, and keep the Executive Committee informed of developments.

The Secretaries proposed a change in the handling of the routine business of the Division Secretary's Office. This proposal was approved in principle, the form somewhat modified and the Secretary was instructed to request Dr. Sanford to put it on the agenda for the meeting of the APA Board of Directors on March 2, 1951. The proposal sent to the Board is appended to the minutes. (The Board approved it in principle and asked the Executive Secretary to explore it with the other Divisions. Division 13 has already approved it.)

COMMITTEE REPORTS (not previously published in the Newsletter. Those which have already been published were discussed and accepted.)

NOMINATING COMMITTEE: The Committee reported that it was working on the ballots. It was stated that some of the members had not received the last Newsletter in time to get their ballots in. The Secretary explained that the Newsletter had gotten into the mails the day before the embargo on mail was imposed because of the railroad strike and that the resulting confusion in the New York Post Office accounted for the delay. The present nominating technique was discussed at some length and the Nominating Committee was instructed to prepare a full report on the operation of the present By-Laws, with suggestions for improvement. (This report is published on a later page.) The Committee was also instructed to determine how many offices in other Divisions are held by candidates for office in this Division.

REGIONAL MEETINGS COMMITTEE: The following report was presented by the Chairman, Donald Adams, and accepted:

The present Committee has never had a physical meeting. It consisted in October, 1950, of Dr. Solomon Machover, in charge of liaison with the Eastern Psychological Association; Dr. Norton Springer, for the Mid-western; Dr. Lawrence S. Rogers for the Rocky Mountain Branch; and Dr. Donald K. Adams (chairman) for liaison with the Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology. In view of the lack of a representative for liaison with the Western Psychological Association, Dr. Burton M. Castner was added to the Committee in January, 1951.

Plans for a Divisional meeting at the Eastern Psychological Association meeting, developed by Dr. Machover, took the form of a symposium on the general question of effectiveness of organizations and meetings as expressions of the interests of clinical psychologists.

Dr. T. E. Newland of the University of Tennessee has undertaken to develop a symposium

in connection with the meeting of the Southern Society at Roanoke over Easter weekend, March 25th. Since this is a society composed about equally of philosophers and psychologists, and since clinical psychologists are a minority among the psychologists and non-academic clinical psychologists very rare in the region, the professional orientation which is quite appropriate to the EPA symposium will probably not be adopted on this first attempt, although provision will doubtless be made for discussion of a permanent organization.

Dr. Springer has taken up the question of a Divisional meeting in connection with the Mid-western Psychological Association with its program chairman, but, as of this date, I have had no reply.

Dr. Lawrence S. Rogers is himself the chairman of the program committee of the Rocky Mountain Branch, and he writes that the executive committee of that branch is polling the Association's membership on the question (among others) of the advisability of a separate section for clinical psychology. The results of the poll and the subsequent decision of the executive committee have not yet been communicated to the undersigned.

Dr. Burton Castner has been supplied with copies of correspondence bearing on the function of the committee and is presumably considering ways of discharging them that are appropriate to the particular situation of the Western Psychological Association.

As will be seen from the above, regional societies differ enormously in size, in the character and interests of their constituencies, and in the stage of development of clinical psychology in the regions they represent. Hence, it seems unlikely that any one type of organization or program will be equally appropriate to all the regions. In the absence of a physical meeting of the committee, it has, therefore, been deemed wisest to leave to the judgment of the regional representative the character of the organization or program to be sought, subject only to the general definition of the Committee's function.

Burton M. Castner Solomon Machover
Lawrence S. Rogers Norton Springer
Donald K. Adams, Chairman

After considerable discussion, it was decided that this committee should act as a clearing house for information regarding programs that have been successful in other areas; to instigate and suggest appropriate personnel to carry on such meetings; and to act as a stimulus for activities appropriate for the different regional meetings.

RESEARCH COMMITTEE: Dr. Edith Weisskopf reported for this Committee that they were planning to make the study of audience reaction to the program at the Annual Meeting which had been requested of them by the Executive Committee, although they were dubious of the propriety of their doing so. It was noted that the Executive Committee felt it inappropriate for the Program Committee to investigate itself. It was finally agreed that a return-postcard questionnaire should be sent out just following the meeting. The Committee will have this ready in advance. Most members of the Committee would be interested in preparing a publication on major issues in clinical research and this proposal was approved.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE: There have been 135 applications to date this year; 96 for Associate Membership and 38 for Fellowship. 69 of these have been processed by the Secretary's Office and sent to the Membership Committee.

PRIVATE PRACTICE COMMITTEE: The questionnaire prepared by this Committee is enclosed with this Newsletter. The cooperation of the members in returning it shortly is urgently requested. It will be noted that this does not overlap the data requested by the recent APA questionnaire.

JOINT COMMITTEE WITH EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY: It was reported that the Committee members

from Division 15 had requested a statement of Division 12 functions. It was decided that it would be appropriate to send a Newsletter file to this Committee, as the best expression of the functions of this Division.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES COMMITTEE: The following report was received by mail. This was accepted with thanks by the Executive Committee and it was voted to discontinue this Committee.

It has been difficult to find a base from which the Committee on Job Opportunities in Clinical Psychology could launch an active program. Due to the national and international situation there is a greater market and demand for Clinical Psychologists now than at any time in prior history. Any attempt to survey at this time would be largely wasted effort because of the rapidly shifting and enlarging areas of opportunities which appear on all horizons. In addition to the accelerating needs of the Army, Navy, VA, and USPHS agencies there are evidences of rapidly growing programs in the State and Community Agencies. In an attempt to keep pace with acute needs most psychologists in positions today are also finding it necessary to participate in a variety of situations in a consulting capacity until qualified personnel become available to assume a more complete service function to meet those specific public or private needs which exist.

Since there is general agreement that the current situation is comparable to that noted by the previous committee, namely, that there are very considerable difficulties in surveying job opportunities in an expanding market and the transient value of such a survey makes it unwise, it is recommended that activity by this Committee be temporarily suspended. It is suggested, however, that the Division consider recommending to APA the establishment of a Committee on Job Trends. Such a Committee could analyze trends for the entire membership in Psychology and contribute information that would be more useful than the listing of specific opportunities.

Abraham Carp Luther Mays
George Kelly Jerry Carter
Max Houtchens, Chairman

COMMITTEE ON PSYCHOTHERAPY: Dr. Max Hutt, Chairman, reported that the Committee had surveyed possible activities for itself and proposed the following: (1) continuing survey of methods of therapy; (2) developing a compendium of techniques now used in practice, the objective being to detail exceptions from the supposed frame of reference; (3) to furnish data for research on this problem. This was received enthusiastically by the Executive Committee, and the Committee was instructed to proceed with the plan. If it develops well, outside financing will be sought as needed.

DIVISIONAL REPRESENTATIVES: It was suggested that Divisional Representatives should go through the APA Council Agenda and call the attention of the Executive Committee to any problems that may specifically concern us so that they may be appropriately instructed regarding actions desired by the Executive Committee.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:00 p.m.

PROPOSAL FOR CHANGE IN HANDLING DIVISION AFFAIRS

The Executive Committee of Division 12 requests the APA to explore the possibility of establishing a Secretary for Divisions in the APA office to handle routine matters for all Divisions, keep the files, get out Newsletters, process applications, etc.

The major advantages for each Division would be insuring an unbroken chain for the routine work, and a permanent location for major files. At the present time, whenever the Secretaryship changes hands, the files must be moved, usually a new office secretary must be found and inducted into a rather elaborate routine, etc. Under the proposed arrangement, the office secretary would presumably be permanent, routine would not be affected by changes

in elected officers, and in addition certain advantages would accrue for the membership. At the present time, any APA member wishing to join a Division must write to each Division secretary for the necessary blanks. If he wishes to join several Divisions, he must write several letters. Under the proposed arrangement one letter would suffice, and one reply would carry information about all the Divisions inquired into. It might be possible, if other Divisions also require evaluation letters, to work out some consolidation of these also, saving everyone's time.

The Newsletter of the Division is presently mimeographed and mailed from the Secretary's office. This means that we must maintain a set of addressograph plates, and means also that whenever a member changes his address he must notify the secretary of every Division to which he belongs. At least two new addressograph plates must then be made. It would seem probable that considerable savings would be effected by having such mailings handled by the central office, particularly if the same thing is done for other Divisions.

Another major advantage to all Divisions would be the facilitation of communication between them, and perhaps some reduction in overlapping functions, since there would be one person whose job it would be to know what all Divisions were doing, and who could therefore keep all Divisions appropriately in touch.

Bookkeeping could also be taken care of in the APA office, and funds handled from there, on voucher from the elected Treasurer, as is apparently done now by a number of Divisions. This would obviate the problem which arises for this Division between September and April each year. Our fiscal year runs from September to September, but we do not receive funds collected by the APA until April, unless we ask for an advance, as we usually need to do.

No change in actual autonomy of any Division is anticipated. When application blanks have been filled, evaluation letters received, and APA membership checked, they would be sent to Membership Committees for review as is done now.

The necessary financial arrangements could be worked out by the APA Committee on Division Finances. Apparently at the present time, work done for any Division is charged to that Division on a cost basis. If a Secretary for Divisions is established it might be simpler to work out some other system. Perhaps, for example, the Secretary's salary could be pro-rated among the Divisions, on some such basis as the percentage that each Division's expenditures were of the total expenditures for the Division operation. For example, last year all Divisions spent $8194.83. Division 12 spent $4402, or 54% of the total. (This does not include expenses of the Institute which is self-supporting.) This Division now pays for a half-time secretary, and hence would in effect continue to do so. Since the elected Secretary would need some stenographic help, this would seem to mean an increase in our costs, but this should be more than offset by the gain in Newsletter production and handling and in other routine problems.

The Executive Committee of Division 12 further requests the APA, whether or not the above proposal is put into effect, to accept the routine work of Division 12 as a function of the National Office, either by permitting us to install our part-time secretary there, or assigning the work to some member of the present staff. We now have a half-time paid secretary who works with the elected Secretary. About one-half of the work that she does is routine, and done without the personal supervision of the elected Secretary. This includes handling requests for applications, sending out requests for evaluation of applicants, and other routine notices. Most of the rest of her work is preparing the Newsletters and Information Letters from copy provided by the Secretary, notifying applicants of action taken on them, etc. All of this could equally well, or better, be done in the Washington office--it would mean only that the copy would need to be sent there. The rest of the work of the Secretary's office, which requires personal attention, can be handled in such a manner that only a small portion of it would require a stenographer to be at hand, and presumably any elected Secretary would have such help available or could arrange

for it. If some variety of recording equipment (Soundscriber, Audograph, etc.) were used by the Division Secretary in the APA office, and also available to our elected Secretary, the work would be even easier.

COMMITTEE REPORTS RECENTLY RECEIVED

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS: The last Newsletter carried a statement from this Committee on utilization of clinical psychologists in the U.S. Navy. Below are statements on the clinical psychology programs of the U.S. Army and the U.S. Air Force.

Clinical Psychology in the U. S. Air Force

The clinical psychology program in the U.S. Air Force is largely oriented around the research on psychiatric screening being conducted at the USAF School of Aviation Medicine, San Antonio, Texas. There are fourteen officers and civilians assigned to the Department of Clinical Psychology there, who have as their chief mission the development of objective psychiatric screening techniques. A number of pilot cadet classes have been tested on a battery of clinical psychology tests, and preliminary validation data have seemed to be in a favorable direction. Additional research is continuing toward the development of new and improved tests having greater predictive value. Increasing research emphasis is being placed upon the development of more refined criteria for success in flight training.

A secondary mission of the Department of Clinical Psychology at the USAF School of Aviation Medicine is the operation of a psychological clinic. Aviation cadets evidencing personality disturbances or poor social adjustment, and those referred to this clinic by flight surgeons, are examined and diagnosed individually. On the basis of the diagnosis, referral is made of atypical cases to psychiatric clinics, and in certain more typical cases the cadets are counselled and treated in the psychological clinic. Detailed records of diagnostic testing of individual patients and case history materials are maintained for future research purposes.

At the present time, the Department of Clinical Psychology at the USAF School of Aviation Medicine is growing only moderately, but when further facilities are available, a considerable expansion of the research organization of the School is anticipated. In any large scale test development program designed to select individuals most suitable for military duties, an extensive follow-up of individuals tested is required. In the future, it will become necessary to provide additional trained clinical psychologists to serve in units at the various advanced flight training schools to perform follow-up studies of the individuals tested. It is anticipated that such field units, at the outset, will be manned by one fully qualified clinical psychologist at the Ph.D. level, and approximately three assistant clinical psychologists having graduate training of less than doctoral caliber.

Present authorizations for clinical psychologists working as members of a psychiatric team at Air Force station hospitals provide for the assignment of approximately thirty clinical psychologists to such duties. This number represents the requirements for the initial phase of the psychiatric program in Air Force hospitals. The over-all Air Force requirements for clinical psychologists working on such teams may be increased considerably in the future.

While the Air Force is not actively recruiting clinical psychologists from civilian life, applications of qualified individuals having graduate training in clinical psychology are being accepted for commissions in the Medical Service Corps Reserve. In acceptable cases, individuals are being granted direct commissions, and from time to time such officers are called to active duty to meet current requirements.

It is not anticipated that reserve officers who are clinical psychologists will be called to duty in large numbers in the near future. However, should requirements for clinical psychologists in the Air Force be greatly increased, it is planned to meet these requirements in

so far as possible by recalling clinical psychologists who have reserve officer commissions.

At present there is no definite plan for the professional utilization of clinical psychology students who may be drafted. However, procedures are under consideration that will assure, whenever possible, that individuals possessing scientific qualifications are utilized in their areas of highest competence.

Clinical Psychology in the U.S. Army

The clinical psychologists, essential members of the Army's neuropsychiatric team, perform a variety of duties for military personnel with disabilities of a psychological nature. Clinical psychologists are assigned to large Army hospitals, to Army disciplinary barracks, and to mental hygiene consultation services attached to Army training centers or divisions.

Their duties may include the application of psychological principles and techniques to the diagnosis and treatment of patients; the administration and interpretation of psychological tests, including those of personality, intelligence, motor coordination, achievement, vocational aptitude, and others; remedial therapy in cases of aphasia, speech, hearing, visual, habit and motor defects; advising on educational and vocational problems, and recommending changes in occupation for military personnel having neuropsychiatric or psychological disabilities.

They perform experimental research related to the evaluation of current and proposed methods of therapy and diagnosis, the dynamics of normal and abnormal behavior, and problems of personality development. They are called upon to provide instruction and training in clinical psychology to other members of the neuropsychiatric staff, and to assist in the orientation of officers and enlisted personnel in personal adjustment problems.

Commissioned psychological assistants and enlisted personnel especially trained for the purpose form the Army clinical psychologist's staff and work under his supervision.

Holders of the doctor's degree in psychology from a college or university acceptable to the Surgeon General are eligible for appointment as first lieutenants in the Medical Service Corps section of the Officers Reserve Corps. With four years of additional qualifying education or experience, an applicant may be commissioned in the grade of captain. The Army has a present need for officers with clinical psychology training and experience, and requests for immediate active duty will be given fast and favorable attention.

Psychology students who are drafted after completion of at least 14 semester hours or 18 quarter hours in a psychology major, automatically are given an initial classification as clinical psychology technicians. After receiving their basic training, they are assigned either to on-the-job training under experienced clinical psychologists or to clinical psychology technician courses at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, or Fort Myer, Virginia. A career pattern has been established by the Army Medical Service for these enlisted men, assuring them of assignments and advancement commensurate with their increasing skill and efficiency.

Of particular interest to senior psychology students is the fact that the Army is still inviting applicants for its program, inaugurated almost two years ago, under which qualified senior students can be commissioned as second lieutenants in the Medical Service Corps Reserve and can complete their degree requirements as Army officers on active duty, drawing full pay and allowances of their grade. Membership in the Reserve automatically removes them from the jurisdiction of the Selective Service System. Senior students who believe that they can meet the requirements are advised to make their inquiries promptly, however. Full information can be obtained from the nearest Reserve Office, or by writing to the Commanding General (Attention of the Surgeon) of the Army Area in which the student resides.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION OUTLETS IN CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY: The Committee has met several times since it was reconstituted last fall, and has discussed thoroughly a number of issues basic to its work. A revised version of the report submitted in August 1950 was prepared, but as we discussed it, the Committee's viewpoint changed in such a way that the revised report could no longer be approved. We wish at this time to submit the overdue appendices and to report the changes in our thinking.

The Committee urges that the Division's first responsibility to its members as far as professional publications are concerned is to consider their interests as readers rather than as writers or editors. The journals and their policies are instrumentalities set up to speed and simplify the communication between scholars, scientists and professional men. It has to be possible for ideas and findings to get into the channels of communication without undue hindrance or delay if the necessary flow is to be maintained, but it is just as important that the channels lead to the persons who can use the intellectual contents. For clinical psychology, the latter are the members of our Division, not all of whom can afford to subscribe to all the journals they want, nor do they have access to large libraries. The policy of encouraging an indefinite amount of decentralization in publication is therefore counter to the interests of many of our members.

Several implications spring from this point of view:

1. First, the Committee feel that it would be highly desirable to know the facts about how easy or hard it is for the members to get access to professional journals. We propose, therefore, to undertake a readership survey through a questionnaire sent to all members. At the same time, we want to consult the members' opinions on a number of related topics: the problem of shortening articles (through the use of the American Documentation Institute or otherwise), some proposed changes in format to increase the amount of substance per issue of a journal, and some policies with respect to book reviews.

2. Second, a certain amount of dispersal of important contributions to clinical psychology is inevitable, but its bad effect can be (at least partly) counteracted by means of adequate abstracting services. At present the Psychological Abstracts is not wholly satisfactory as a way of bringing to the attention of clinical psychologists articles of interest which are published in journals to which they don't have access. The Committee recommend that a journal like the Journal of Consulting Psychology carry critical abstracts of current literature in the clinical field, which could be somewhat longer and meatier than those in the Psychological Abstracts. A precedent exists in the abstracts sections of such Journals as the Psychoanalytic Quarterly and the American Journal of Psychotherapy.

3. Third, the Committee believe on the basis of information now available that the pressure on existing journals is likely to increase with the growth of the profession, and that our previous recommendation that less popular existing journals should publish the present surplus of the favored journals can be valid during only a short breathing spell. We feel that it should ultimately be put up to the members of the Division to decide whether or not they want an official journal of high quality devoted exclusively to clinical psychology.

In the course of discussing these and related issues, the Committee developed a number of concrete suggestions which are to be communicated directly to the APA Publications Board. Briefly, they are: 1) a readership survey for APA Journals; 2) a plan for centralized coordination of book reviewing to insure better coverage without undue overlap; 3) assurance of the continued availability of the Journal of Personality to APA members at a reasonable price through an agreement such as the one with the American Journal of Psychology or through formal acquisition of the journal.

Robert C. Challman
Martin Scheerer
Robert R. Holt, Chairman

POST-DOCTORAL TRAINING COMMITTEE: Arrangements for the Post-Doctoral Institute are progressing satisfactorily. At the present time there are still some places open and application blanks are still being sent out to interested individuals. The Committee will meet on April 27, to make the final selection of applicants.

NEWS NOTES

The New York University School of Education and the New York State Association for Crippled Children and Adults will sponsor a four week Problems Laboratory in the Psychological Evaluation of the Atypical from June 4th to 26th, 1951. The course will provide lectures, demonstrations and some opportunity for clinical practice in the area of the evaluation of the aptitudes, intelligence and personality of such groups as the blind, the deaf, the brain injured, the cerebral palsied and the aphasic. The course will be coordinated by Dr. James F. Garrett and among the participants will be: Samuel P. Hayes, Mary K. Bauman, Edna S. Levine, Irving Fusfeld, Jon Eisenson, Robert West, Morton Seidenfeld, Kate Anderson, Elsa Miller, Loretta Bender, Kurt Goldstein, Hans Teuber, Samuel Kirk, Joseph Levi.

Those desiring to enroll should contact Dr. Brian E. Tomlinson, New York University School of Education, Washington Square, New York 3, New York, by May 4th, 1951.

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Dr. J. E. Wallace Wallin (our only Life Member), retired Delaware Director of Special Education and Mental Hygiene, and Visiting Professor of Clinical Psychology at Upsala College since 1948, will offer two courses on mentally handicapped children at the University of Miami from July 2 to August 15. On the occasion of a banquet given him by Upsala College in January on his seventy-fifth birthday, Dr. Wallin was presented with a leather-bound volume inscribed with the College seal containing over 100 congratulatory and commendatory letters from psychologists, educators, special education directors, superintendents, physicians and others from twenty-one states, the District of Columbia, and Canada. He has recently finished his text on Mentally Handicapped Children, a companion book to his Children with Mental and Physical Handicaps, and Personality Maladjustments and Mental Hygiene, both published in 1949.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE: You are reminded that Dr. Harry McNeill assumes the duties of the Secretary-Treasurer on May 1st. His address is 125 East 26th Street, New York 10, New York, and all communications for the secretary should be sent there.

PRIVATE PRACTICE COMMITTEE QUESTIONNAIRE

The accompanying questionnaire is called to your attention. When a poll was taken two years ago of the members of Division 12, it was found that relatively few of those answering reported that they were engaged in private practice. There is some reason to believe that this may not be true today, and consequently the attached three-item questionnaire is being sent to all members of the Division to determine what are the current facts in this connection. Your cooperation in answering this brief questionnaire will be most appreciated, since this is a vitally important problem and one about which up-to-date facts are badly needed.

Katharine P. Bradway
Arthur H. Reinitz
Helen Thompson
Mary S. Kunst
Keith Sward
Albert Ellis, Chairman